

How the Headquarters Came To Be Re- moved to St. Louis.

Matters. GRANT IN WASHINGTON, D. C., 1864. The condition when General Grant returned to Washington in 1864 is the best one in time in writing to Secretary Stanton, stating that while in the field his functions were never interrupted. He said that the essential nature of the duties of the administration and the Government. Now, however, he said, that the war is over, I have brought my headquarters to this city, and I have been thinking of the pressing and important work I think, out of place, in a few words to the President, what I conceive to be my duties and my place and ask respectfully to be restored to them and in the future to be under the entire control of the General-in-Chief of the Army. No orders should go to the army or the Adjutant General except through the General-in-Chief of the Army as an equivalent to the President should be laid before the Secretary of War, whose action would be regarded as that of the President in the future. It is the opinion of the President that the relations between the President and the army in all official matters, and the Secretary of War is be-

that the French report is well worthy the study of our army officers of all grades and classes. The French General Sherman, who has responded to the request, has been taken entirely out of his hands by the Secretary of War. The French General is considering whether the staff officer should be permitted to send copies of his reports, without submitting to the General copies, or whether he should be required to carry on his correspondence through the General so that the latter could promptly join in the communication to the War Department. The remarks are in French. The latter is declared by the board to be the only safe rule, because "the General should never be ignorant of anything that is going on in his army." The French General Sherman also remarks that in this country, as in France, Congress controls the great questions of war and peace, makes all laws for the army, and that the President has the power to supply necessary supplies, leaving to the President to execute and apply these laws, and especially the harder task of limiting the expenditure of public money. The executive power further subdivided into

Six horses occupying the stable where the fire originated were destroyed, as was also the building housing them. The latter cost \$40,000 and was worth about \$300. Two of the horses belonged to William Field, oyster truckman; one to Jones & Co., of New York city, and another to the firm mailed to Mr. H. J. Lewis, architect, and the remainder to other persons. Mr. Field sustained a loss of \$3,000 on his fine horse, No. 148 Freeman street, which was damaged by falling debris from the roof of the barn at 769 Freeman street, a two-story frame, a loss of \$5,000 partially insured.

The latest of fifty dollars in money, belonging to John Suyver, a tenant in one of the houses destroyed, was consumed, as was also \$150 belonging to Mr. Lippincott, of the same place. The fire, besides, was serious because it occurred about the face and hands trying to save his property.

CASUALTIES.

Morris Howard, a fireman attached to Engine Company No. 15, was badly burned about the head and neck. Engineer Smith had his face blistered on one side.

Messrs. Church & Reeves this morning contracted with J. B. Woodruff, mason, for the reconstruction of the factory, and the work is to be commenced at once.

of our last camping ground), pushed forward again and reached Whitepost Creek on the evening of the same day. On the 11th we reached McAllen Creek

OUR INDIAN POPULATION.

The Numbers and Tribes, from Official Data.—The Census by Twigs.—Interesting Statistics of Hostile and Friendly Indians.

sources. Of course no Indian census can be perfectly reliable. The strength of tribes is generally computed by the number of their lodges or wig-

males, and six souls are allowed to every lodge. The number of warriors, or fighting men, to a tribe is usually computed at one to every lodge, though in some bands the proportion is greater, rising, in exceptional instances, to an average of two and a half warriors to a lodge. The general rule is to count one warrior for every six Indians—men, women and children. Where the census is taken at some agencies, by families or individuals, the number present is counted, and the absences are accounted for by the head of each family bringing a bundle of twigs, each twig representing an absentee. Where annuities in money or presents are given it is the interest of the head of each family to make it large or increase his proportion of receipts, and thus the census by twigs is not a reliable one. East of the Rocky Mountains there is an Indian population of 138,415. Of these 17,973 are in Nebraska and Dakota Territory, as follows:—

NUMBERS OF THE TRIBES.

Winnebagoes, 1,512; Omaha, 1,623; Otoes and Missouris, 471; Pawnees, 2,801; Santee Sioux, 1,000; Arapahoes, 1,031; of Missouri, 82; Iowas, 246; Brulés and Ogallala Sioux, 5,885; Cheyennes, 1,800; Arapahoes, 794.

Of these the Brulé and Ogallala Sioux, and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are hostile. They inhabit the country north of Nebraska, and from the Missouri River on the east to the Powder River on the west.

In addition to these there are in Dakota 28,034

States.....	332,120
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TOTAL.....	

Review of the Political Situation and Its Causes.

choice of a representative body of the people of the State, as expressed in the popular election of November 1890, the present State Government is without an honest claim to be considered as such a republican form of government as the national constitution guarantees to the people of Louisiana. Thus illicitly begotten, its life is only maintained by a pitiless taxation to meet the greedy demands of the numerous corps of officials who fill all places under this odious régime of plunder. The whole executive legislation and judicial administration of the State is in the hands of

'ring,' whose members virtually convert the whole public revenue to their own personal uses, and who are able, by legal forms, to baffle every effort

for their victims to get relief. The details which followed were a large volume. Until 1899 Louisiana, under an almost absolute military rule, rapidly began to recover from the effects of the war. New Orleans, in 1890 the largest city in the South, was the lost Union. New railways were on foot, and on the order of the day. The signs of a new era of prosperity. But in 1895 an election took place, an election from all share in which the negroes on one side and the whites on the other, the majority of the taxpayers and property holders of the State, were rigidly excluded, and therefore the negroes, who were the only voters, elected a Republican, fell into the hands of a band of carpet-bag conspirators who had no stake in the industry or commerce of Louisiana, men in no true sense of the word, men who had no business, no industry or business standing, and some even of whom were fugitives from justice elsewhere. The intemperance, the ignorance, the lack of education, the professions, became the easy dupes of these men, and thus the State was given up to pillage. The negroes were made to believe that they were not and kept these.

ADVENTURES IN POLITICAL POWER

The black vote was about thirty per cent. Further, that the plantations of their former masters were to be subdivided and distributed to the late slaves who had well worked them for years. This was the policy of the Republican and the antagonism, coupled with the worst form of the spirit of communism, with all the ill results which it entails, was the result. The negroes were given power to this "Black Legion," a secret society, known as the "Black Legion," was formed in all the South. In Louisiana this organization, as it largely constituted the militia force of the State, was armed with the most modern weapons, and the negroes, who were, of course, rigidly disciplined, finally banded together and thoroughly subservient to the

\$250,000, without any increase of population, is now costing \$800,000 per annum, while affording no real protection to the people so taxed for their support. In 1898 the State tax was 7% mills, while in 1875 it was 21% mills, based on an exorbitant estimate of property values, with a fearfully depressed condition of the agricultural and business interests of the people. As for any alleged reduction of the debt of the State Kellogg must

secure the warrant of law for fresh issues of bonds, with fresh opportunities for pillage otherwise closed to them; and, secondly, for the wide field

I am glad to feel that the public does not blame me because of the fate which seems to have overwhelmed me. I am grateful to all my creditors, too. If I sink it will be in a legitimate public enterprise. But for the theatre I should have been rich. I hope to fight through as soon as my health will permit. I have had my share of ill luck; but it is consoling to feel that the public and press have bound me to them by ties of gratitude which can

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I think if Mr. Edwin Booth, the actor,
should commence an engagement in New York

ny suggestion. E. T.

THE RAILWAY MEN'S CONVENTION.

The Railway men, who have been holding meetings at the St. Nicholas Hotel, went yesterday on an excursion in the harbor, which had been arranged by Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, for the purpose of showing them the various possible points of freight delivery. Hence there was no additional meeting at the St. Nicholas. The next convention of freight agents will be held in the city, and the Railway Commissioners will meet at the same time. Mr. Newberry, of the

Before discussing the new rates which they are to recommend to the companies for adoption. They will not raise the rates, except where it may be necessary for the purpose of a just equalization.

THE SKYLARKING HOMICIDE.

Deputy Coroner Marsh yesterday, at the Morgue, made an autopsy on the body of Adam Huse, who received a fatal blow with a cleaver in the days ago while skylarking with Jacob Haus, in Jackson street. Dr. Marsh found a penetrating wound about four and a half inches long in the right side of the chest, commencing at a point two and a half inches below the right nipple and terminating at a point four inches above the umbilicus. The wound was passing in the peritoneum one and a half inches below the right nipple and one and a half inches below the right lobe of the liver one and a half inches long. The intestines were agitated together and the lungs were injured due to peritonitis following the injuries. Coroner Eickhoff will hold an inquest.